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## Notes on *Clivina*, with Description of a New Species from the Pacific Coast (Col., Carabidae).

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In rearranging parts of my collection to conform to the order in the new list, it became necessary to transfer my *Clivinae* to a new box. In so doing the species were examined somewhat critically, and certain errors in the last published table (by LeConte) were noted, to which it may be well to call attention.

The genus *Clivina*, fortunately perhaps, has long escaped the attention of systematists, and except for the placing of *collaris* Hbst. as a synonym of *fossor* L., the species stand in the Leng List just as left by Dr. LeConte in the table prepared with others for the Brooklyn Bulletin in 1879. As for *collaris* and *fossor*, these two introduced forms, though closely allied are now considered distinct by the best European authorities and are so recorded in the latest European Check List. Ganglbauer, in his *Coleoptera von Mitteleuropa*, gives the distinguishing characters, of which the rufous elytra with black suture in *collaris* is an all-sufficient criterion. *Fossor* is not so colored, the elytra being of nearly uniform tint, usually

piceous, but varying to rufous. I have seen numerous examples of *collaris* from Massachusetts, and a few of *fossor* from Montreal.

Briefly, the errors in the LeConte table are these—*collaris* (and also *fossor*) has a spur near the outer tip of the middle tibia and should therefore have been tabulated with the species possessing that character. *Striatopunctata* has the clypeal outline as well as the other characters of *ferrea*, *convexa*, etc., and should be included in the same group with them. *Rufa* should stand between *americana* and *morula*. It is intermediate in size between these two, and differs in no way except color from black examples of like size which may be placed either with *americana* or *morula*, according to personal judgment or caprice. It is highly probable that *morula*, *rufa*, *americana* and *cordata* represent nothing more than size and color variations of a single species.

Of the characters used by LeConte in the table referred to, that of the spur near the outer tip of the middle tibia is of importance and is correctly used except in the case of *collaris* alluded to above. The meaning of the next leading character used in the table—"clypeus with lateral lobes" or "clypeus rounded at sides"—is not quite so easily interpreted. There are in reality three types of clypeal outline. In the first, represented by *dentipes* alone, the clypeus is bi-emarginate or bilobed at sides. In the species *impressifrons* to *cordata* inclusive the sides of the clypeus are uni-emarginate, the posterior convex outline defining the lateral lobe. In the remaining species the structure differs from the preceding in that the anterior margin is but slightly advanced, leaving a very small notch or emargination at the angles, the lateral lobe thus occupying almost the entire side of the clypeus.

Certain other characters, not mentioned or only vaguely alluded to by LeConte, are so definite and simple in their application as to make them well worthy of consideration. Classified according to the dorsal setigerous punctures of the elytra the species separate as follows:

Elytra with five dorsal punctures.....	<i>dentipes</i>
Elytra with four dorsal punctures.....	<i>impressifrons</i> to <i>cordata</i>
Elytra with two dorsal punctures.....	<i>striatopunctata</i> to <i>stigmula</i>

Or, the species may be grouped with equal definiteness by the anal ventral setigerous punctures. There are always four such punctures (two each side) regardless of sex, arranged as follows:

Intermediate anal punctures mutually twice as distant as from the lateral ones .....*dentipes*  
 Anal punctures very nearly equally spaced....*impressifrons* to *fossor*  
 Intermediate anal punctures widely distant and close to the lateral ones .....*rufa* to *cordata*  
 Intermediate anal punctures close together at the middle of the apical margin .....*striatopunctata* to *stigmula*

The last group—beginning with *striatopunctata*—is again sharply delimited by a character of such importance that the failure of LeConte to mention it is difficult to explain. The lateral marginal line of the thorax here fails to attain the true base, but turning inward forms a pseudobasal margin at the summit of an abrupt declivity very much as in certain genera of Anthribidae.

I would then divide our species of *Clivina* into four groups, giving each the name of its best known representative, as follows:

**DENTIPES GROUP.**—Middle tibia with subapical external spur; clypeus bi-emarginate at sides; front thighs acutely dentate beneath apically; elytra 5-punctate; intermediate anal setae twice as distant from each other as from the outer setae. Represented by *dentipes* only.

**IMPRESSIFRONS GROUP.**—Middle tibia with subapical external spur; clypeus uni-emarginate at sides; elytra 4-punctate; intermediate anal setae approximate to the lateral ones. Includes *impressifrons*, *texana*, *planicollis*, *punctulata*, *punctigera*, *rubicunda*, *pallida*, *collaris*, *fossor*.

Of these, *collaris* and *fossor* may be recognized by their color: *pallida* by having the ventral surface in great part polished (reticulato-alutaceous in all others); *rubicunda* by the very thick front thighs, which are convex both above and beneath and rather deeply sinuate apically beneath, also by the presence of diverging raised lines at the middle of the first ventral segment, these being otherwise present only in the *americana* group. The remaining species are closely allied and difficult to distinguish, and it is rather probable that *texanus* does not differ specifically from *planicollis*.

AMERICANA GROUP.—Middle tibia without subapical external spur; clypeus uni-emarginate at sides; elytra 4-punctate; intermediate anal setae approximate and distant from the lateral ones; first ventral segment with diverging raised lines at middle. Includes  *analis* ,  *americana* ,  *rufa* ,  *morula*  and  *cordata* .

*Analis*  is not known to me; the remaining forms are apparently identical in all respects except color and size and may be varieties of a single species.

BIPUSTULATA GROUP.—Middle tibia without subapical spur; clypeus rounded at sides almost throughout; prothorax with pseudobasal marginal line continuing the side margins which do not attain the extreme base; elytra 2-punctate; intermediate anal setae approximate. Includes  *striatopunctata* ,  *ferrea* ,  *convexa* ,  *bipustulata* ,  *marginipennis* ,  *postica* ,  *stigmula* .

Putzey's species are practically unknown to us. They may perhaps be recognized by LeConte's table, but I suspect will in part prove not to be valid.

The following species in my collection is undescribed:

**C. oregona** new species.

Similar in form, size and general characters to  *punctulata* , from which it differs as follows: The color is dark reddish brown to piceous brown, the prothoracic punctuation sparse, and so fine as to be barely perceptible; mentum strongly longitudinally carinate, the transverse posterior tumidity rectilinear; basal joint of protarsus without external dentiform prominence. In  *punctulata*  the color is bright red brown, prothorax distinctly punctulate, longitudinal carina of mentum feeble, the posterior transverse tumidity bisinuate behind, basal joint of protarsus with an external dentiform angulation.

Six examples of  *oregona*  are before me, the length varying from 4.8 to 5.5 mm. The  *type*  is from Corvallis, Oregon. Other examples are from Seattle, Wash. (Prof. O. B. Johnson). All in my collection.

The dentiform angulation on the outer side of the basal protarsal joint is a quite persistent feature peculiar to the species of the  *impressifrons*  group; its absence in  *oregona*  is therefore notable.  *Oregona*  may probably be safely determined by its locality label; the Californian  *punctulata*  is the only other species known from the Pacific Coast region and is rare at that.